



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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ANTONIO RAMIREZ, *et. al*,

Case No. 3:16-cv-00318-LRH-WGC

Plaintiffs,

ORDER

v.

HG STAFFING, LLC; MEI-GSR
HOLDINGS, LLC, d/b/a GRAND SIERRA
RESORT; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

In this Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) case, the plaintiffs moved to certify the collective action for discovery and trial purposes under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). ECF No. 27. The defendants opposed the motion, and the plaintiffs replied. ECF Nos. 41, 49. Because the proposed class has yet to move for conditional certification and has yet to join with opt-in plaintiffs in this action, the court now denies the motion without prejudice.

I. BACKGROUND

This case stems from an ongoing case before this court: *Sargant et. al v. HG Staffing, et. al.*, Case No. 3:13-cv-00453-LRH-WGC. In *Sargant*, the court decertified a conditionally certified collective action because the plaintiffs were not “similarly situated” as required by the FLSA. 171 F. Supp. 3d 1063 (D. Nev. 2016). After the class was decertified in *Sargant*, the plaintiffs herein filed an independent complaint to initiate this proceeding. ECF No. 1. The plaintiffs amended the complaint twice, ultimately alleging one cause of action: the failure to pay overtime wages in violation of the FLSA. ECF Nos. 3, 15. The defendants moved to dismiss the

1 amended complaint, which the court granted in part and denied in part. ECF Nos. 16, 21. The
2 defendants then answered the amended complaint. ECF No. 24. The proposed collective action
3 has yet to be conditionally certified and has yet to be joined by opt-in plaintiffs.

4 Plaintiffs now seek to certify the proposed collective action “for discovery and trial
5 purposes” based on a narrower class than that presented in *Sargent*. Compare ECF No. 27 at 4
6 (describing the proposed class as: “[a]ll current and former non-exempt employees employed by
7 Defendants, who worked more than forty hours in any work week, and who were required to
8 perform banking activities without compensation at any time during the relevant time period
9 alleged”) with *Sargent*, 3:13-cv-00453-LRH-WGC at ECF No. 144 at 2 (describing the proposed
10 class as: “[a]ll non-exempt hourly workers employed by Defendants at any time from June 21,
11 2009, until the date of judgment after [trial] herein”). The defendants opposed the certification
12 motion, and the plaintiffs replied. ECF Nos. 41, 49.

13 II. DISCUSSION

14 The plaintiffs seek certification of the proposed collective action for discovery and trial
15 purposes, asserting the FLSA-procedural-process requires certification and the proposed class
16 meets the criteria for a collective-action certification. ECF No. 27. The defendants oppose the
17 certification, arguing the doctrine of issue preclusion bars the proposed certification, the first-to-
18 file rule bars the proposed certification, the FLSA procedures have yet to be fulfilled by the
19 plaintiffs, and the plaintiffs do not meet the requirements for a collective-action certification.
20 ECF No. 41. The court finds that FLSA procedures have yet to be fulfilled by the plaintiffs and
21 denies the motion on this basis. As a result, the court does not reach the parties’ remaining
22 arguments.

23 The plaintiffs’ motion to certify the collective action for discovery and trial purposes
24 must fail because the plaintiffs have yet to seek conditional certification and have yet to join with
25 opt-in plaintiffs. Under the FLSA, employees may sue their employers when the employer fails
26 to pay overtime wages. 29 U.S.C. § 207; *Barrentine v. Arkansas-Best Freight Sys., Inc.*, 450 U.S.
27 728, 739, 101 S. Ct. 1437, 67 L.Ed.2d 641 (1981). Employees may bring suit as a collective
28 action “for and in behalf of ... themselves and other employees similarly situated.” 29 U.S.C. §

1 216(b). The court determines whether a proposed collective action should be certified by
2 “[evaluating] whether the proposed lead plaintiffs and the proposed collective action group are
3 ‘similarly situated’ for purposes of [29 U.S.C.] § 216(b).” *Leuthold v. Destination Am., Inc.*, 224
4 F.R.D. 462, 466 (N.D. Cal. 2004) (citation omitted). “Neither the Supreme Court nor the Ninth
5 Circuit have interpreted the term [‘similarly situated’].” *Kress v. PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP*,
6 263 F.R.D. 623, 627 (E.D. Cal. 2009) (citing *Leuthold*, 224 F.R.D. at 466). But in this circuit,
7 collective-action certification occurs in two steps. *Id.*; see also *Dualan v. Jacob Transportation*
8 *Servs., LLC*, 172 F. Supp. 3d 1138, 1144 (D. Nev. 2016) (stating the court would follow “the
9 courts in [the Ninth Circuit] by considering certification in two stages.”).

10 In the first step, or the notice stage, the court determines whether the proposed-collective-
11 action group should be conditionally certified and the members of the proposed group be given
12 notice of the action. *Leuthold*, 224 F.R.D. at 466; see also *Anderson v. Cagle’s, Inc.*, 488 F.3d
13 945, 952–53 (11th Cir. 2007). “[T]he importance of certification ... is that it authorizes either the
14 parties, or the court itself, to facilitate notice of the action to similarly situated employees.”
15 *Morgan v. Family Dollar Stores, Inc.*, 551 F.3d 1233, 1259 (11th Cir. 2008). After receiving
16 notice, members of the proposed-collective-action group may affirmatively opt-in to the
17 proceeding. *Id.* Accordingly, the first step entails an important requirement for the certification
18 of a FLSA collective action; “plaintiff[s] seeking FLSA collective action certification does not
19 have a procedural right to represent a class in the absence of any opt-in plaintiffs.” *Smith v. T-*
20 *Mobile USA Inc.*, 570 F.3d 1119, 1122 (9th Circ. 2009). The court employs a “lenient standard”
21 during the first stage. *Leuthold*, 224 F.R.D. at 467. And while the standard requires more than
22 unsupported allegations, it “typically results in conditional class certification.” *Id.*

23 If the court conditionally certifies the proposed collective action in the first step—and
24 after notice has been given and the opt-in process has been completed—the party opposing
25 certification generally triggers the second by moving for class decertification. *Anderson*, 488
26 F.3d at 953; see also *Leuthold*, 224 F.R.D. at 467. “The court then must make a factual
27 determination” on whether the members of the proposed collective action satisfy the
28 requirements of 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). *Leuthold*, 224 F.R.D. at 467. The court may decide to

1 decertify the group if the plaintiffs are not similarly situated, which then results in the dismissal
2 of the opt-in plaintiffs without prejudice. *Id.*

3 In making their motion, the plaintiffs rely on actions taken in *Sargent* to argue
4 satisfaction of the FLSA procedural steps in this matter. But this is an independent action from
5 *Sargent*. So even if the plaintiffs in *Sargent* sought conditional certification and joined with opt-
6 in plaintiffs as required by the FLSA, the plaintiffs herein must satisfy the FLSA requirements in
7 this case independently. They have not done so. They neither sought conditional certification nor
8 joined with opt-in plaintiffs. And while the court recognizes that the parties intend to use a
9 substantial amount of discovery from the *Sargent* matter, the court still requires this independent
10 matter to undergo the first step of certification.¹ The court so requires because the plaintiffs must
11 provide the opportunity of an opt-in process for similarly situated plaintiffs. Otherwise—without
12 joining with opt-in plaintiffs—the plaintiffs here have no right to represent a class in a collective
13 action brought under the FLSA. The plaintiffs therefore skipped procedural steps required for
14 FLSA certification, rendering the instant motion for trial certification premature. As a result, the
15 court denies the motion without prejudice.

16 **III. CONCLUSION**

17 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the plaintiffs' motion to certify (ECF No. 27) is
18 **DENIED without prejudice.**

19
20 IT IS SO ORDERED.

21 DATED this 23rd day of October, 2017.

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24 LARRY R. HICKS
25 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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28 ¹ At the conditional-certification stage, the proposed class may also identify the proposed-class representatives.